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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING HIS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

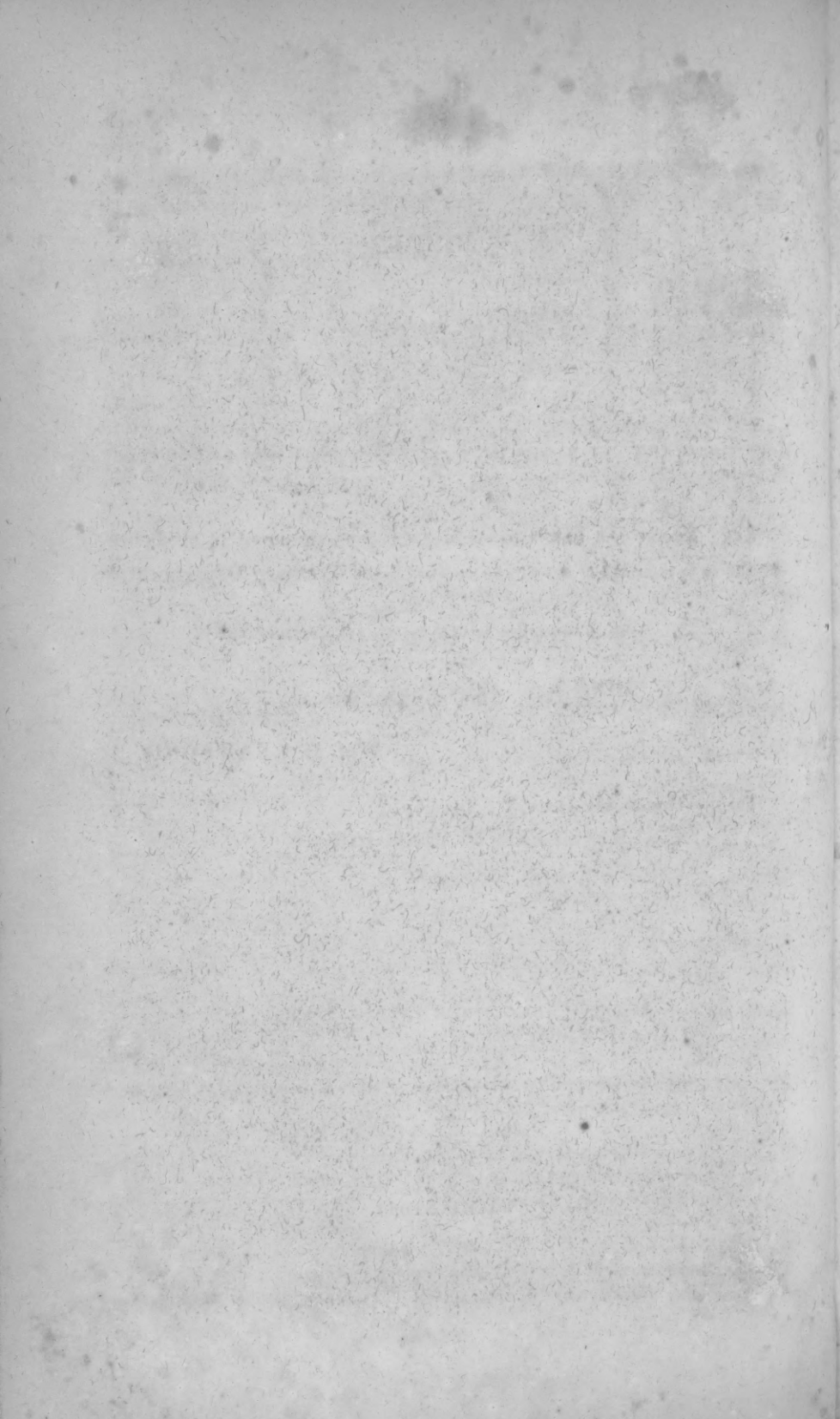
DECEMBER 4, 1820.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1820.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 1, 1820.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a report, prepared in obedience to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

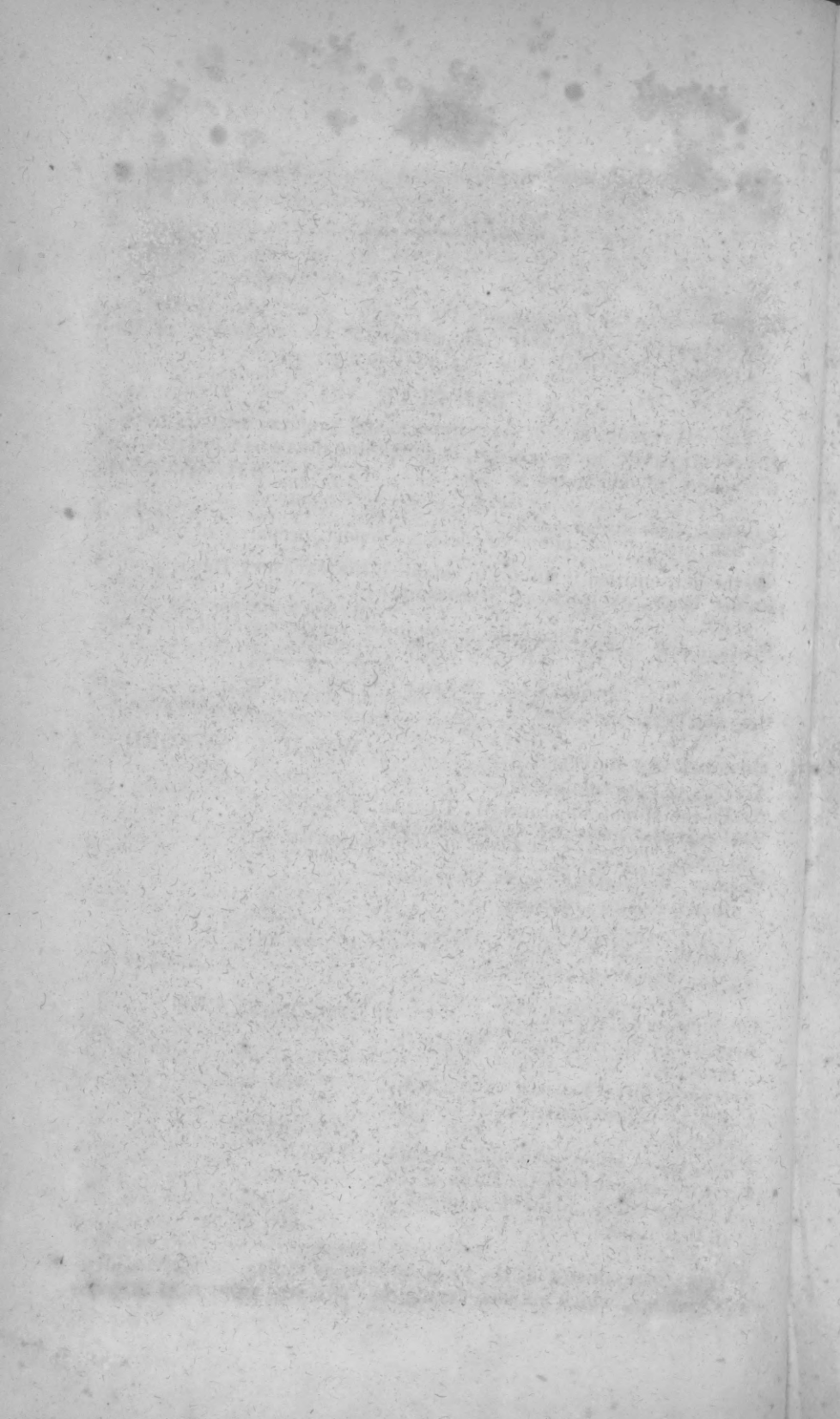
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the Honorable JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:



REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. OF THE REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and other incidental receipts, during the year 1817, amounted to - - - - \$24,365,227 34

Viz.

Customs, (see statement A.)	-	17,524,775	15
Internal duties,	-	2,676,882	77
Direct tax,	-	1,833,737	04
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock	-	2,015,977	00
Postage and other incidental receipts	-	313,855	38

That which accrued from the same sources during the year 1818, amounted to - - - - \$26,095,200 65

Viz.

Customs, (see statement A.)	-	21,828,451	48
Arrears of internal duties,	-	947,946	33
Arrears of direct tax,	-	263,926	01
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock,	-	2,464,527	90
Postage, dividends on bank stock, and other incidental receipts,	-	590,348	93

And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1819, amounted to - - - - 21,435,700 69

Viz.

Customs, see statement A,	-	\$17,116,702	96
Arrears of internal duties, see statement B,	-	227,444	01
Arrears of direct tax, see statement B,	-	80,850	61
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock,	-	3,274,422	78
Postage and other incidental receipts	-	61,280	33
First instalment from the Bank of the United States, and dividend on stock in that Bank	-	675,000	00

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandize and tonnage, which accrued during the three first quarters of the pre-

sent year, exceeds \$13,340,000; and the sales of the public lands during the two first quarters of the year, exceed \$1,240,000.

The payments into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, are estimated to amount to - 16,819,637 49

Viz.

Customs	-	12,378,513 12
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock	1,124,645, 32	
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax	104,769 20	
Incidental receipts	579,749 14	
Moneys received from loans	-	2,545,431 47
Repayments	-	86,529 24

And the payments into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter of the year, from the same sources, are estimated at - - - 3,430,000 00

Making the total amount, estimated to be received into the Treasury during the year 1820 - 20,249,637 49
Which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the first day of January last, amounting to - - 2,076,607 14
Make the aggregate amount of - - - 22,326,244 63

The application of this sum, for the year 1820, is estimated as follows, viz.

To the 30th of September, the payments have amounted to - 16,908,413 80

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses 2,078,573 25
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st of January, 1817 - 6,043,068 00

Naval service, including the permanent appropriation for the increase of the navy 2,946,762 00

Public debt, including \$1,142,879 55, for

the redemption of the

Mississippi certificates 5,840,010 55

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount

to - - - - 8,056,000 00

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and
miscellaneous expenses 450,000

Military service 1,900,000

Naval service - 806,000

Public debt, to the 1st
of January, 1821 4,900,000

Making the aggregate amount of 24,964,413 80

And leaving, on the 1st of January, 1821, a balance
against the Treasury, estimated at - - 2,638,169 17

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt, which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1819, as appears by statement 1, amounted to - - - - 23,668,254 71

And that contracted subsequent to the 1st day of
January, 1812, and unredeemed on the 1st day of
October, 1819, as appears by same statement, amount-
ed to - - - - 68,060,336 29

Making the aggregate amount of - 91,728,591 00

Which sum agrees with the amount as stated in the
last annual report, as unredeemed on the 1st of Octo-
ber, 1819, excepting the sum of \$63 49, which was
then short estimated, and which has since been cor-
rected by actual settlement.

In the fourth quarter of the year there was added to
the above sum for Treasury notes brought into the
Treasury and cancelled, the following sums, viz.

In 6 per cent. stock, - - 4,152 18

In 7 per cent. stock, - - 10,525 00

14,677 18

Making, - - - - 91,743,268 18

From which deduct Louisiana 6 per cent. stock,
reimbursed on the 21st October, 1819, 2,601,871 14

And deferred stock reimbursed be-
tween the 1st of October, 1819, and

1st of January, 1820, - - 242,063 47

2,843,934 61

Making the public debt which was unredeemed on
the 1st of January, 1820, as per statement 2, - 88,899,333 57

From the 1st of January, to the 30th of September inclusive, there was, by funding Treasury notes and issuing 3 per cent. stock, for interest on the old registered debt, added to the public debt, as appears by statement 3, the amount of - - - 34,550 19

And by the loan authorized by act
of May 15, 1820, - - - 2,545,431 47

2,579,981 66

Making - - - - - 91,479,315 23

From which deduct the amount of
stock purchased, during that period,
as per statement 3, - - - 40 34

And the estimated reimbursement of
deferred stock, - - - - - 253,752 78

253,793 12

Making, on the 1st of October, 1820, as appears by
statement 3, the sum of - - - - - 91,225,522 11

To which, add, in the fourth quarter of 1820, on ac-
count of the loan of May 15, 1820, - - - 454,567 66

Making - - - - - 91,680,089 77

There will be reimbursed of the prin-
cipal of the deferred stock, on the
1st of January, 1821, - - - 249,444 16

Since the 30th of September last, the
residue of the Louisiana stock has
become redeemable, amounting to 2,216,408 78

2,465,852 94

Which, if discharged before the 1st day of January,
1821, will leave the public debt unredeemed on that
day, as estimated, - - - - - 89,214,236 83

The Treasury notes yet in circulation are estimated,
as appears by statement 5, at - - - 27,656 00

The whole of the awards made by the commissioners
appointed under the several acts of Congress, for
the indemnification of certain claimants of public
lands, as appears by statement 6, amount to - 4,282,151 12

Of which there has been received at
the General Land Office - - - 2,439,308 31

And there was paid at the Treasury
66 per cent. on \$1,731,635 69 - 1,142,879 55

3,582,187 86

Leaving outstanding, on the 30th September, 1820, - 699,963 26

3. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1821.

In forming an estimate of the receipts into the Treasury for the year 1821, the amount of revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last; the sum due for public land; the ability and disposition of the community to purchase, and especially the quantity and quality of land intended to be exposed at public auction in the course of the year, present the data upon which the calculations must be made. As a portion of the duties which accrue in the fourth quarter of the present year, and in the first and second of the next, forms a part of the receipts into the Treasury for the latter year, the amount received will exceed or fall short of the estimate by the difference between the duties which actually accrue in those quarters, and are payable within the year, and the amount at which they had been estimated.

The receipts into the Treasury may, also, considerably exceed or fall short of the sum estimated, in consequence of the issue of a greater or less amount of debentures payable during the year 1821, than had been estimated.

The degree of punctuality with which the revenue bonds are discharged, upon which the estimate is formed, must necessarily affect the amount that will be received into the Treasury.

If the accruing revenue of the present and two succeeding quarters should exceed that of the corresponding quarters of the present and last year; if the amount of debentures which may be issued and made payable, so as to affect the receipts of the year, should be less than that of preceding years, since the peace, compared with the gross amount of duties secured within those years respectively; and if greater punctuality in the payment of revenue bonds now outstanding should be observed than during the last mentioned period, the receipts from the customs will exceed the estimates now presented; and they will fall short of it should all those contingencies be unfavorable, as has been the case during the present year.

The revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last, are estimated at 18,770,000 dollars; of this sum 3,130,000 dollars are in suit; of which about 1,250,000 dollars will not be collected on account of the insolvency of the debtors; leaving the amount of bonds outstanding, upon which collections are to be made, estimated at 17,520,000 dollars. The amount of duties secured during the 1st, 2d, and 3d, quarters of the year 1820, is estimated at 13,350,000 dollars; and that of the whole year may be estimated at 16,500,000 dollars. The amount of debentures outstanding on the 30th of September, and payable during the year 1821, is estimated at \$1,162,114 16, which is subject to be increased by the amount issued in the present quarter, and during the whole of the ensuing year chargeable upon the revenue of that year. The annual average amount of debentures, bounties, and allowances, and expenses of collection, chargeable upon the revenue, has been ascertained to be nearly equal to 15

per cent. of the annual average amount of the duties upon imports and tonnage, which accrued from the year 1815 to the year 1819, inclusive.

If this proportion be applied to the revenue bonds outstanding on the 30th of September last; and if the receipts from the tonnage of vessels, and upon duties, secured during the present and the two succeeding quarters, are assumed to be equal to any deficiency resulting from the want of punctuality in the discharge of the outstanding bonds; the receipts into the Treasury, for the year 1821, from this source of revenue, may be estimated at \$14,000,000.

The receipts into the Treasury, from the public land, during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at 1,124,645 32, and those of the entire year will probably not much exceed 1,600,000. The receipts from that source, during the year 1821, will probably not exceed those of the present year, if no incentive to greater punctuality, or inducement to make prompt payments, should be presented to the public debtors, in the course of the present session of Congress.

The balances of internal duties and direct tax, still outstanding, are so considerable as to justify an estimate of some extent, in calculating the receipts of the ensuing year, if the difficulty of enforcing payment, in those states where the largest amount is due, were not known to be great. Under these circumstances, the receipts from that source, for the ensuing year, are estimated at \$100,000.

According to the foregoing data, the receipts into the Treasury, for the ensuing year, may be estimated as follows, viz.

Customs	-	-	-	14,000,000
Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock				1,600,000
Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts	-	-	-	100,000
Third instalment from the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	500,000
Bank dividends, which may accrue during the year, estimated at five per cent.				350,000
Making the aggregate amount of	-	-	-	16,550,000 00

The appropriations for the same period are estimated as follows, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	1,769,850 04
Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military pensions, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817	4,585,352 61
Naval department	2,420,594 56

Making an aggregate of \$8,775,797 21

But, to determine the amount of the charge upon the Treasury, for the service of that year, the following additions must be made, viz :

1st. Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, the sum of \$1,500,000; being an amount of appropriations, of the present and preceding years, unexpended, and which may be expended during the year 1821, and the sum of \$5,477,770 76, payable on account of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal, of the public debt during that year.

2d. The unexpended balances of appropriations for the War Department, under the different heads already enumerated, and which have been deducted from the estimates, or not included in them, (as in the case of revolutionary pensions, because the balance of that appropriation is estimated to be equal to the expenditure on that object, during the ensuing year) amounting together to \$2,507,267 63.

The annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars, for arming the militia; and the Indian annuities, not embraced by the estimates, amounting to 152,575 dollars.

3d. The annual appropriation of 1,000,000 dollars, for the gradual increase of the navy, which will expire in the year 1823; and an unexpended balance on the same account, which may be expended in 1821, of 1,750,000 dollars.

According to the foregoing data, the expenditure of the year 1821, and which is chargeable upon the Treasury during that year, may be estimated as follows :

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	3,269,850 04
Public debt, - - - -	5,477,777 76

Military department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817, and arming the militia, and Indian annuities, -	7,445,195 24
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Navy department, including the sum of 1,000,000 dollars, for the gradual increase of the navy, - -	5,170,594 56
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Making an aggregate charge upon the Treasury for the year 1821 of	21,363,417 60
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To which add the balance against the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1821, - - - -	2,638,169 17
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Making, - - - -	24,001,586 77
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Leaving a balance of \$7,451,586 77, beyond the estimated means, for which provision is to be made.

To determine whether a deficiency to this, or any other amount, will occur in succeeding years, is extremely difficult. The data furnished by the fiscal operations of the government since the peace, must be principally relied upon, in making the calculations necessary to arrive at any general result upon the subject.

It has been ascertained that the nett revenue which has accrued from imports and tonnage from the year 1815, to 1819, inclusive, has amounted to \$120,260,052 46. If this be divided by the number of years in which it accrued, the result will be an annual average revenue of 24,052,000 dollars. But the revenue which accrued in 1815, greatly exceeded, not only that of any year previous to the war, but that of any year since that epoch. It is also admitted, that the quantity of produce on hand at the close of the war, especially of cotton and tobacco, considerably exceeded the amount of the crop of those articles made during the preceding year. The ability of the community, therefore, to purchase an increased amount of foreign articles in the year 1815, exceeded, in a corresponding degree, that of subsequent years. It has also been ascertained that the importation of foreign articles during the present year has been considerably less than in any year since the peace. To form an estimate of the average annual revenue, which may accrue from imports and tonnage during the next four years, that will approximate towards accuracy, it will be necessary to embrace in the calculation the revenue which accrued from the year 1814 to 1819, inclusive, amounting to \$124,510,414 05, and that which shall have accrued in the year 1820, estimated at 14,000,000 dollars, making the aggregate sum of \$138,510,414 05, which gives the sum of 19,787,202 dollars, as the annual average revenue for those seven years.

Other views, derived from the fiscal operations of the government, will be found to accord with this result. The average product of the duties upon imports and tonnage which accrued from the year 1801 to 1807, inclusive, may be stated at 13,640,000 dollars, and that which accrued from the former period to 1813 inclusive, amounted to the annual sum of 11,570,000. The increase of population in the United States has been estimated at 34 per cent. in ten years. If the increase of consumption has corresponded with that of population, the revenue of the year 1820, according to the result furnished by the first seven years, would exceed 20,000,000 dollars; and would fall but little short of 17,000,000 dollars, according to the data furnished by the whole period. During the former period, the principal states of Europe were involved in wars, which not only gave to our shipping the principal part of the carrying trade, but created an unusual demand for every article of exportation, and greatly enhanced their value. Any estimate founded upon the average revenue of those years, the duties upon imports remaining the same, would most probably not be realized; but, as these duties were considerably increased in 1816, the objections to such an estimate are in some degree diminished. From the year 1808 to 1813 inclusive, the United States were engaged in a state of commercial or actual warfare. The disadvantages to which their commerce was subjected by that warfare, more than counterbalanced the peculiar advantages it enjoyed in the seven years immediately preceding. An estimate for the next four years, founded upon an average of the whole term, would more probably fall short of, than exceed, the

sum which would be received into the Treasury, notwithstanding the duties were higher during two years of that term, than at present.

In the investigation of a subject of such complexity, affecting so deeply the interest of the community, every fact and circumstance connected with it ought to be considered. Since the year 1807, new interests have arisen, which claim a prominent place in this consideration. From time immemorial, household manufactures have existed in every part of the United States. The mechanical arts, those branches of manufacture without which society, even in a very imperfect state of civilization, could not exist, though differing in some degree from those properly denominated household, have long existed in the United States. Since the year 1807, those branches of manufacture have been greatly extended and improved. Others have been established, and a large amount of capital has been invested in manufacturing establishments, which promise to furnish, in a short time, an ample supply of cotton and woollen manufactures, and most of those of iron, glass, and various other articles of great value.

As commerce has been properly defined to be an exchange of equivalent value, it is probable that the failure, on our part, to receive from foreign nations the accustomed supply of those articles which can now be produced in our domestic establishments, the articles which they have been accustomed to receive from us will lose something of the value which they would otherwise have commanded, until new channels of intercourse shall be discovered, and different articles of merchandize shall be substituted for those formerly received.

The capacity of a nation to consume foreign articles depends upon the value of its exports, and not upon its ability to furnish every article of primary or secondary necessity. The precious metals are never imported into any country when commodities, which will command a profit, can be obtained for importation. Giving full weight to the fact, that cotton, woollen, iron, and various other articles which are now furnished by our domestic establishments, will be hereafter received from foreign nations only to a small amount, 17,000,000 dollars of revenue may be assumed as the minimum, and 20,000,000 dollars as the maximum, which will be annually received from imports and tonnage during the next four years. The decrease which has occurred in the last and present years, furnishes no ground to distrust the correctness of the foregoing conclusion. The customs produced in 1815 a nett revenue of \$36,306,022 51, in 1816, \$27,484,100 36, and, in 1817, \$17,524,775 15. This last year was considered, at the time, as the period of greatest reaction. Accordingly, in 1818, the nett revenue from the customs amounted to \$21,828,451 48.

The multiplication of banks, the state of the currency, and the high price which all exportable articles commanded, until the end of 1818, strongly invited to extravagance of every kind, and particularly in the consumption of foreign merchandize. The resources of individuals had been, by these seductions, in a great degree anticipated, during the first years which succeeded the peace. The sudden reduction in the value of all exportable articles, which occurred about

the commencement of the year 1819, not only prevented, in a great degree, further purchases, but rendered the discharge of engagements previously contracted, impracticable. The pressure thus produced upon the community reacted upon the venders of every species of merchandize, whether foreign or domestic; who, without thoroughly investigating the cause of their distress, have sought for relief in measures calculated rather to aggravate, than alleviate, the public embarrassment. The issue and payment of a larger amount of debentures, in the present year, in proportion to the exportations of the last; the increased amount of specie, and diminished amount of foreign merchandize imported during the present year; and, the ready sale of foreign and domestic articles now in the market, show, that the importation of foreign goods is upon the eve of being regulated by the demand for them, for consumption.

It has been stated, that the receipts from the public land, during the year 1821, cannot be estimated at more than \$1,600,000, unless some greater incentive to punctuality, or inducements to make prompt payments, should be offered, by the measures which may be adopted in the course of the present session of Congress. The act of the 24th of April last, which abolished credit on all purchases of land, and reduced the minimum price from 200 to 125 cents per acre, furnishes, it is respectfully conceived, equitable ground for legislative interference, in favor of purchasers under the ancient system. By that system, the price could be reduced to 164 cents per acre, by prompt payment. If the act, establishing credit, had fixed the minimum price at 164 cents, instead of 125 cents, no equitable ground for legislative interference could exist. It is not contended, that the vender of an article, under ordinary circumstances, does an injury to a purchaser, by subsequently selling the same article to others, at a lower rate. But, if he has in his possession such a quantity of the article sold, as to enable him, for an indefinite time, to determine the price of the article, he affects the interest of every previous purchaser by such reduction, who may be constrained, from any cause whatever, to sell that article. The extent of the national domain will, for ages, enable the government to determine the price of unimproved lands, similarly situated. It is admitted, that the government has been induced to adopt this measure, by the most grave considerations. The most prominent of these, was the necessity of preventing the further increase of a debt, then about \$22,000,000, strongly affecting the interests and feelings of a great number of citizens. If its increase was an object of deep solicitude, its diminution, by an act of grace, founded upon equitable principles, will be in strict accordance with the motives in which that measure originated. Difficulties may occur in adjusting the details of such a measure, unless it be presented as a simple act of grace. Under this point of view, it should be confined, in its operation, to the debtors of the government for public lands; and, should affect them only to the extent of the debt which they may respectively owe.

During the excessive circulation of bank notes, not convertible in-

to specie, and to which the government, from necessity, for some time gave currency, and the high price which every description of domestic produce commanded, large quantities of public land were sold at public auction, at prices greatly beyond their real value. In many instances, the first payment which the government has received, could not be obtained by the purchaser, if he were able to convey the land in fee simple. The propriety of legislative interference, to change the relations between debtor and creditor, for the benefit of either, may well be questioned. Circumstances, however, may arise, which will influence an upright and benevolent creditor to relax his demands, and to grant relief to his debtor, voluntarily, which he might resist as an act of power. Such, it is respectfully conceived, is the situation of the government, in relation to the purchasers of public land, who, in a moment of infatuation, have engaged to pay for a portion of the national domain a sum greatly beyond its value, and which will never be paid. In all cases of this kind, the forfeiture of the sum already advanced will inevitably occur, if relief, to some extent, is not granted.

In conformity with the foregoing views, the following propositions for the relief of the purchasers of public land, and for the purpose of increasing the payments into the Treasury, in the ensuing year, are respectfully submitted.

1. That every purchaser of public land be permitted, on or before the 30th of September next, to abandon any legal sub-division of his purchase; and, that the payments made upon the part abandoned be applied to the discharge of the instalment due upon the remainder; the right to abandon, in no case, to involve any repayment by the government to any purchaser. In all cases, the part retained, to be in the most compact form that the situation of the whole quantity purchased will permit.
2. The difference between the former and present minimum price for cash payment being equal to 23.78 on the former, it is respectfully proposed, that, on payment of the whole purchase money, for any tract of land, on or before the 30th day of September next, a deduction of twenty-five per cent shall be made, and that any interest which may have accrued to the United States, in such cases, shall be remitted. An act of greater liberality, and which would still further increase the receipts into the Treasury, during the next year, would be to allow a deduction of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all such payments, which is equal to the difference between 200 and 125 cents.
3. That all sums which may be due by purchasers of public lands, who shall not avail themselves of the preceding conditions, shall be payable in ten equal annual instalments, without interest; provided that such payments shall be punctually made, upon the several days, in each successive year, upon which the purchases were respectively made; any failure in making such payments, to revive the original terms and conditions of sale.

If these, or analogous, provisions, should be adopted, the payments from the public land, during the year 1821, will be greatly increased; the debt due on that account greatly diminished; and the revenue resulting from that source acquire, in future years, a more uniform character.

If, then, it be assumed that the revenue which will accrue from the customs will be equal to the mean sum, between seventeen and twenty millions of dollars, the annual revenue for the four succeeding years may be estimated as follows, viz.

Customs	-	-	-	-	18,500,000
Public lands	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
Bank dividends, at six per cent.	-	-	-	-	420,000
Incidental receipts	-	-	-	-	80,000
Making an aggregate of					21,500,000

But, if the annual receipts from the customs shall be estimated, for the next four years, at the average sum of \$17,000,000, the annual revenue for that period will be equal to 20,000,000 dollars.

The annual expenditure, for the same period, may be estimated as follows, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	2,000,000
Public debt	-
War Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817	-
Naval Department, including \$1,000,000 for the permanent increase of the navy	5,850,000
	3,420,000
Making the aggregate amount of	\$16,747,000

The balance of the sinking fund, after paying the interest of the funded debt, and providing for the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. deferred stock, has not, in this estimate, been considered as a charge upon the Treasury, before the year 1825; as the price of the public stocks precludes the possibility of purchase within the rates prescribed by law.

This estimate is below that which is required for 1821, but is believed to be less than the annual expenditure which will be required for the next four years. According to this estimate, the means will exceed the indispensable expenditure, during that period, 3,253,000 dollars.

After the year 1823, the annual expenditure upon the navy will be diminished by 1,000,000 dollars. The expenditure of the government, after that year, including the entire appropriation for the public debt, is estimated as follows, viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	-	\$2,000,000
Public debt	-	10,000,000

Military Department, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, military and revolutionary pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of

January, 1817	-	-	-	5,850,000
Naval Department	-	-	-	2,420,000
Making the aggregate amount of	-	-	—————	20,270,000

which, after the year 1824, would leave an annual deficit of \$270,000.

If this sum should not be met by the annual increase of revenue, resulting from the increase of population during these and succeeding years, and the increased consumption of foreign articles resulting therefrom, it may be supplied by a corresponding reduction in those items of expenditure which depend absolutely upon the will of the legislature, unconnected with the existing laws regulating the permanent expenditure.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that it is inexpedient to resort, at this time, to the imposition of additional taxes upon the community. The condition of the currency, in several of the states of the Union, furnishes strong inducements to abstain from additional taxation, at this time. The obligation of the government to receive the notes of the Bank of the United States, without reference to the place where they are payable, has given to them their universal currency. All notes issued south and west of Washington have, in consequence of the state of exchange between these places and the commercial cities to the east of this place, centered in those cities. The Bank has consequently found itself constrained to direct those branches to refuse to issue their notes, even upon a deposit of specie. The effect of these causes, combined, has been, the exclusion from circulation, in all the states west and south of the seat of government, of the notes of the Bank of the United States and its offices. In several of those states there is no sound paper circulation. To resort to internal taxation, under such circumstances, would be to require of the citizens of those states, what will be impossible for them to perform. Wherever paper circulates as money, which is not convertible into specie, it circulates to the exclusion of specie and of paper, which is convertible into gold and silver coin. In all such places, the payment of direct or internal taxes in specie, or in the notes of the Bank of the United States, will be impracticable. Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the Bank of the United States ought to be amended, so as to make the bills of all the offices of the Bank, except that at the seat of government, receivable only in the states where they are made payable, and in the states and territories where no office is established. The effect of this modification would be, to make the notes of the offices of the Bank of the United States, except the office in this District, a local currency, which will enter and continue in the local circulation of the states in which they are issued. The notes thus issued will render the local circulation of all the states sound, and furnish to the citizens the means of discharging their contributions to the government. This measure

will also place the state institutions, to the south and west of this city, in a more eligible situation, in relation to the offices of the Bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with those offices by the exchange of notes, instead of liquidating their balances by the payment of specie. Should it, however, be judged expedient by the legislature to lay additional burthens upon the people for the purpose of meeting the existing or any probable future deficiency, it is respectfully submitted, that the importation of foreign spirits be prohibited, and that a duty upon domestic spirits, equal to the amount of that now collected upon foreign spirits and to such deficiency, be imposed on the distillation and sale of domestic spirits. In any event, a resort to loans, to the extent of the deficiency for the year 1821, will be indispensable.

Of the sum of \$3,000,000, authorized by the act of the 15th of May last, to be raised by loan, \$2,000,000 have been obtained at a premium of two per cent. upon stock bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of government; and \$1,000,000 at par, upon stock bearing interest, at the rate of five per cent., redeemable at any time after the first day of January, 1832. There is no just reason to doubt, that any sum, which may be necessary to be raised by loan, can be obtained upon terms not less favorable; but, as it is probable, that the surplus of the revenue, after satisfying all demands upon the Treasury, authorized by existing laws, during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, will be equal to the redemption of any debt which may be contracted in 1821, it is respectfully submitted, that the President of the United States be authorized to borrow, from the Bank of the United States, or from other banks or individuals, the sum which may be necessary for the service of that year, at par, and at a rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, redeemable at the will of the government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 1, 1820.

A.

A STATEMENT shewing the amount of duties which accrued on merchandize, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandize; of payments for bounties and allowances; and of expenses of collection; during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819.

Years.	Duties on			Debentures Issued.	Bounties & allowances.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett Revenue.
	Merchandize.	Tonnage, &c.	Passports, &c.					
1817	21,995,642 12	223,005 45	12,608 00	3,937,323 35	124,346 41	18,269,585 81	744,810 66	17,524,775 15
1818	25,798,490 79	260,878 81	14,030 00	3,343,938 08	154,587 89	22,574,873 63	746,422 15	21,828,451 48
1819	21,228,683 28	131,217 51	8,640 00	3,301,812 42	167,100 01	17,899,628 36	782,925 40	17,116,702 96

A.—Continued.

A Statement shewing the amount of American and Foreign Tonnage employed in Foreign Trade, during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, as taken from the records of the Treasury.

Years.	American Tonnage in Foreign Trade	Foreign Tonnage in Foreign Trade.	Total amount of Tonnage.	Proportion of Foreign Tonnage to the whole amount of Tonnage employed in the Fo- reign Trade of the United States.
1817	780,136	212,420	992,556	24.4 to 100
1818	755,101	161,413	916,514	17.6 to 100
1819	783,579	85,554	869,133	9.8 to 100

A—Continued.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1819, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

 MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

1,679,284	Dollars	at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	125,946 28
13,971,593	"	at 15 "	2,095,738 95
5,979,736	"	at 20 "	1,195,947 23
16,355,698	"	at 25 "	4,088,924 43
11,215	"	at $27\frac{1}{2}$ "	3,084 12
1,882,399	"	at 30 "	564,719 79
5,542	"	at $32\frac{1}{2}$ "	1,801 05
<hr/>			
39,885,467			<hr/> 8,076,161 85

1. Wines,	1,255,266 galls.	at 40.37	
	cents average		506,836 60
2. Spirits,	4,477,628 galls.	at 43.75	
	cents average		1,959,125 12
Molasses,	11,910,729 galls.	at 5 cts.	
	average - -		595,536 45
3. Teas,	5,480,884 lbs.	at 31.70	
	cents average -		1,737,450 09
Coffee,	20,825,869 lbs.	at 5 cents	
	average - -		1,041,293 45
4. Sugar	71,665,401 lbs.	at 3.04	
	cents average -		2,181,703 29
5. Salt,	2,975,862 bushels,	at 20	
	cents average -		595,172 40
6. All other articles	- - -		1,014,621 29
			<hr/> 9,631,738 69
			Dollars, 17,707,900 54

Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation,	- - - - -	112,992 25
		<hr/>
Dollars,		17,594,908 29

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	17,594,908 29
2½ per cent. retained on drawback,	92,711 77	
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	50,505 22	
Interest and storage,	21,645 57	
		164,862 56
Nett amount of duties on merchandise,	Dolls.	17,759,770 85
Duties on tonnage,	109,782 95	
Light money,	21,434 56	
		131,217 51
Passports and clearances,	8,640 00	
Gross Revenue, per statement A,	Dolls.	17,899,628 36
Deduct expenses of collection,	782,925 40	
Nett Revenue,	Dolls.	17,116,702 96

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

1. WINES.

Madeira	- -	188,267 galls.	a 100 cts.	188,267 00
Burgundy	- -	5,797	100	5,797 00
Claret, &c. in bottles		21,761	70	15,232 70
do do		23,503	30	7,050 90
Sherry and St. Lucar		21,468	60	12,880 80
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.		128,494	50	64,247
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.		278,318	40	111,327 20
All other, in casks		138,853	25	34,713 25
do do		448,805	15	67,320 75
		1,255,266		\$506,836 60

2. SPIRITS.

From grain, 1st proof	483,032 galls.	a 42 cts.	202,873 44
2d	42,377	45	19,066 5
4th	5,714	52	2,971 28
5th	5,907	60	3,544 20
Other 1st & 2d pr.	644,685	38	244,980 30
3d	1,623,434	42	681,842 28
4th	1,663,986	48	798,713 28
5th	6,237	57	3,555 9
Above	2,256	70	1,579 20
	4,477,628		\$1,959,125 12

Explanatory Statements, &c.—Continued.

3. TEAS.

Bohea	-	-	261,700 pounds	a 12 cts.	31,404	
Souchong, &c.	-	-	1,382,633	25	345,658	25
Imperial, &c.	-	-	235,089	50	117,544	50
Hyson & Young Hyson			1,958,067	40	783,226	80
Hyson Skin & other Gr.			1,646,231	28	460,944	68
			<u>5,483,720</u>		<u>1,738,778</u>	<u>23</u>
Deduct excess of exportation						
Young Hyson			2,836	56	1,588	16
			<u>5,480,884</u>		<u>1,737,190</u>	<u>7</u>
Extra duty on Teas, imported from other places than China	-	-	-	-	260	2
					<u>\$1,737,450</u>	<u>9</u>

4. SUGAR.

Brown	-	-	68,491,275 pounds	a 3 cts.	2,054,738	25
White	-	-	3,174,126	4	126,965	04
			<u>71,665,401</u>		<u>\$2,181,703</u>	<u>29</u>

5. SALT.

Imported, bushels	-	-	3,823,410	a 20 cts.	764,682	
Exported	-	-	12,048			
Bounties and allowances, reduced into bushels,			835,500			
			<u>847,548</u>	,,	<u>169,509</u>	<u>60</u>
			<u>2,975,862</u>		<u>\$595,172</u>	<u>40</u>

Explanatory Statements, &c.—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Duck, Russia	pieces	15,531	200	31,062
Ravens	"	13,051	125	16,313 75
Holland	"	1,555	250	3,887 50
Sheeting, Brown	"	3,861	160	6,177 60
White	"	175	250	437 50
Oil, Spermaceti	gallons	3	25	75
Whale	"	1,114	15	167 10
Olive	"	16,796	25	4,199
Cocoa	pounds	643,315	2	12,866 30
Chocolate	"	4,053	3	121 59
Sugar, Candy	"	3,206	12	384 72
Loaf	"	2,082	12	249 84
Other refined	"	956	10	95 60
Almonds	"	634,561	3	19,036 83
Fruits, Currants	"	167,488	3	5,024 64
Prunes and plums	"	323,401	3	9,702 03
Figs	"	319,671	3	9,590 13
Raisins, in jars & boxes	"	912,358	3	27,370 74
do all other	"	1,625,448	2	32,508 96
Candles, Tallow	"	4,186	3	125 58
Wax and sperm.	"	441	6	26 46
Cheese	"	79,423	9	7,148 07
Soap	"	144,888	3	4,346 64
Tallow	"	362,368	1	3,623 68
Beer, ale & porter, in bottles, galls.	"	136,671	15	20,500 65
in casks	"	15,552	10	1,555 20
Spices, Mace	pounds	7,232	100	7,232
Nutmegs	"	30,516	60	18,309 60
Cinnamon	"	4,338	25	1,084 50
Cloves	"	21,907	25	5,476 75
Pepper	"	591,442	8	47,315 36
Pimento	"	233,720	6	14,023 20
Cassia	"	250,871	6	15,052 26
Tobacco, manufactured, &c.	"	3,297	10	329 70
Snuff	"	55,292	12	6,635 04
Indigo	"	313,958	15	47,093 65
Gun Powder	"	10,515	8	841 20
Bristles	"	42,430	3	1,272 90
Glue	"	45,920	5	2,296
Paints, Ochre, dry	"	378,349	1	3,783 49

Amount carried forward, - - -

Explanatory Statements, &c.—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			
Paints, Ochre in oil pounds,	51,758	1½	776 37
White and red lead “	1,624,172	3	48,725 16
do “	25	2	50
Whiting & Paris white “	139,507	1	1,395 07
Lead, Pig, bar, and sheet “	770,742	1	7,707 42
Manufactures of “	1,112,179	2	22,243 48
Cordage, Cables and tarred “	14,430	3	432 90
Untarred and yarn “	48,637	4	1,945 48
Twine, packthread, &c. “	377,495	4	15,099 80
Copper, Rods and bolts “	71,859	4	2,874 36
Nails and spikes “	19,186	4	767 44
Wire, not above No. 18 “	297,032	5	14,851 60
Above No. 18 “	12,445	9	1,120 05
Tacks, &c. not exceeding 16 oz. per M. “	19,381	5	969 05
Exceeding 16 oz. pr. M. “	1,752	4	70 08
Nails, - - - “	364,563	4	14,582 52
Spikes, - - - “	165,026	3	4,950 78
Do - - - “	653	2	13 06
Anchors - - - “	205,370	2	4,107 40
Iron, Pig - - - cwt. “	6,634	50	3,317 00
Castings - - - “	19,099	75	14,324 25
In bars & bolts, rolled “	51,290	150	76,935 00
Hammered “	324,832	75	243,624 00
Do “	111	45	49 95
Sheet, rod, and hoop “	18,315	250	45,787 50
Steel - - - “	8,461	100	8,461 00
Hemp - - - “	51,157	150	76,735 50
Alum - - - “	2,561	200	5,121 87
Copperas - - - “	21	100	21 00
Coal - - - bushels, “	787,077	5	39,353 85
Fish, dried or smoked quintals, “	586	100	586 00
Pickled, salmon barrels, “	1,606	200	3,212 00
Mackarel “	1,169	150	1,753 50
All other “	283	100	283 00
Glass, black quart bottles groce, “	13,184	144	18,984 96
Window, 8 by 10, 100 sq. ft. “	5,576	250	13,940 00
10 by 12, “	2,993	275	8,231 75
above 10 by 12, “	3,842	325	12,486 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			

Explanatory Statements, &c.—Continued.

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	-	-	
Boots - - - pairs,	1,569	150	2,353 50
Shoes and slippers, silk “	4,653	30	1,395 90
leather “	31,106	25	7,776 50
children’s “	8,432	15	1,264 80
Cigars - - - M.	11,451	250	28,627 50
Playing cards - - packs,	5,425	30	1,627 50
			<hr/> 1,146,137 36
Deduct exportation over importa-			
tions, Cotton - - -	131,482 71		
Nails - - -	33 36		
		-	<hr/> 131,516 07
Dollars,	-	-	<hr/> 1,014,621 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, November 11, 1820.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(B)

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury, from Internal Duties and other objects, during the year 1819.

From arrears of Internal Duties, (New)	-	-	227,444 01
New Direct Tax	-	-	80,850 61
Old Internal Duties	2,149	62	
Old Direct Tax,	-	2,800 17	
From Postage of Letters,	-	-	71 32
Fees on Letters Patent,	-	3,060 00	
Cents and half cents coined at the mint,	-	-	38,535 00
Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures,	2,120	89	
Nett proceeds of prizes captured by public armed vessels	-	8 52	
Sale of vessels on Lake Champlain,	7,601	00	
Surplus proceeds of property sold for Direct Tax 1815,	-	125 40	
Do. Do. 1816,	-	2,558 58	
Interest on balances due by Banks to the United States,	-	2,249 83	
			61,280 33
First instalment payable by the Bank of the United States,	-	-	500,000 00
Dividend on Stock in the Bank of the United States,	-	-	175,000 00
			<hr/>
			Dollars 1,044,574 95

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 30, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

(1.)

STATEMENT of the debt of the United States, 1st October, 1819.

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unre- deemed amount) - - -	2,805,084 36	
Three per cent. stock - - -	13,295,915 44	
Louisiana six per cent. stock - -	4,818,279 92	
Six per cent. of 1796, do. - -	80,000 00	
Exchange six per cent. do. - -	2,668,974 99	
	<hr/>	23,668,254 71
Six per cent. stock of 1812, (loan of 11 millions) - - -	6,187,006 84	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions) - - -	15,521,136 45	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 7½ millions) - - -	6,836,232 39	
Six per cent. stock of 1814, (loan of 25 and 3 millions) - - -	13,011,437 63	
Six per cent. stock of 1815, (loan of 18,452,800) - - -	9,490,099 10	
Treasury note six per cent. stock	1,419,125 61	
Treasury note seven per cent. stock	8,595,298 27	
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to bank United States) - -	7,000,000 00	
	<hr/>	68,060,336 29
Amount, 1st October, 1819, - -		<hr/> <hr/> \$91,728,591 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, 10th November, 1820.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(2.)

STATEMENT of the Debt of the United States, on the 1st Jan. 1820.

Deferred six per cent. stock, (unre-		
deemed amount)	-	2,563,020 89
Three per cent. stock	-	13,295,915 44
Louisiana six per cent. do.	-	2,216,408 78
Six per cent. of 1796	-	80,000 00
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812	-	2,668,974 99
		<hr/> 20,824,320 10
Six per cent. stock of 1812, loan of		
11 millions	-	6,187,006 84
Do of 1813, loan of 16 mils.	-	15,521,136 45
Do do do 7½ do	-	6,836,232 39
Do 1814, do 25 & 3 do	-	13,011,437 63
Do 1815, do	-	9,490,099 10
Treasury note six per cent. stock	-	1,424,471 79
Do seven do	-	8,604,629 27
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to		
the Bank of the United States,)	-	7,000,000 00
		<hr/> 68,075,013 47
Amount, 1st January, 1820,		<hr/> \$ 88,899,333 57
Unredeemed amount, 1st January, 1819	-	92,648,177 35
Add stock issued in 1819, viz:		
Three per cent.	-	304 68
Treasury note six per cent. stock,		
(see a.)	-	37,348 09
Do. seven pr. ct. do. (see b.)	-	13,160 00
		<hr/> 50,812 77
		<hr/> \$ 92,698,990 12
Deduct stock purchased and reimbursed in 1819:		
Purchased, as per statement (4) accom-		
ppanying the report of 10th Dec. 1819	-	711,957 55
Reimbursed, Louisiana stock, on the		
21st October, 1819	-	2,601,871 14
Deferred do. in 1819	-	485,827 86
		<hr/> 3,799,656 55
As above, 1st January, 1820,		<hr/> \$ 88,899,333 57

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, 10th November, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

(2 A)

*STATEMENT exhibiting the total amount of six and seven per cent.
Treasury note Stocks, issued to the 31st of December, 1819.*

At what Office Issued.	Six per cent.	Seven per cent.
Treasury,	\$57,938 52	\$201,507
New Hampshire,	63,110 13	121,731
Massachusetts,	504,859 82	3,041,492
Rhode Island,	11,628 78	163,122
Connecticut,		79,499
New York,	359,744 36	4,726,989
Pennsylvania,		701,447
Delaware,	940 00	
Maryland,	47,988 56	17,140
Virginia,		1,866
North Carolina,	8,756 92	1,180
South Carolina,	286,306 92	8,166
Georgia,	107,517 43	3,880
	<u>\$1,448,791 44</u>	<u>\$9,068,069</u>
Deduct so much thereof, included in the statement of the funded debt, to the 1st of Jan. 1819,	1,411,443 35	9,054,909
	<u>(a) \$ 37,348 09</u>	<u>(b) \$ 13,160</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, 10th November, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

(3.)

Estimate of the Funded Debt of the United States, 1st October, 1820.

Deferred stock, (unredeemed amount)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,309,258	25
Three per cents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,295,946	44
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,216,408	78
Six per cent. of 1796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	00
Exchanged six per cent. of 1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,668,974	99
										<hr/> \$20,570,588 46	
Six per cent of 1812, (loan of 11 millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,187,006	84
do. 1813, do. 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,521,136	45
do. do. do. 7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,836,232	39
do. 1814, do. 25 and 3 millions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,011,437	63
do. 1815, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,490,099	10
Treasury note 6 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458,473	50
do. 7 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,605,116	27
Five per cent. stock, subscription to Bank United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000,000	00
Six per cent. stock of 1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	00
Five per cent. stock of do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	00
										<hr/> 71,109,502 18	
										<hr/> \$91,680,090 64	
Amount, as stated 1st January, 1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,899,333 57	
Add stock issued in the three first quarters of 1820:											
Three per cent. stock for interest on old registered debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	48
Treasury note six per cent stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,001	71
do. seven per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487	00
										<hr/> 34,550 19	

Loan, per act of 15th May, 1820; whereof, at six per cent.	-	2,000,000	
At five per cent.	-	1,000,000	
		<u>3,000,000 00</u>	3,034,550 19
			<u>91,933,883 76</u>
Deduct reimbursement of deferred stock	-	253,752 78	
Stock purchased*	-	40 34	
		<u>253,793 12</u>	
As above, 1st October, 1820,	-	-	91,680,090 64
Deduct stock reimbursable in the fourth quarter of 1820:			
Residue of Louisiana six per cent. 21st October, 1820	-	2,216,408 78	
Reimbursement of deferred stock	-	249,444 16	
		<u>2,465,852 94</u>	
Amount, 1st January, 1821,	-	-	<u><u>\$89,214,237 70</u></u>

* Purchased of William Lyon, of Connecticut:	
31.26, deferred at 31.542 per cent.	9 86
46.89, three per cent. at 65 per cent.	30 48
	<u>\$40 34</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 10th, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

[9]

(4.)

ESTIMATE of the amount of Treasury Notes outstanding, 1st November, 1820.

Total amount issued, (as per No. 5 of last report)		\$ 36,680,794
Whereof there has been reported on by the First Auditor as cancelled	- - -	36,208,747
In his office to be reported on:		
Received for 6 per cent. stock issued at the Treasury to 30th Sept.		
1820	- - -	40,120
New Hampshire, to 30th June, 1820		2,220
Massachusetts do	-	104,020
Rhode Island, to 31st March, 1819		3,280
New York, to 30th June, 1820		31,680
Maryland, to 31st March, 1819		43,340
Virginia, to 30th June, 1820		100
South Carolina, to 30th June, 1820		16,100
Georgia, to 31st December, 1817		98,000
		338,860
Received for 7 per cent. stock, issued at New York to 30th June,		
1820	- - -	2,348
South Carolina, to 30th June, 1818		158
Georgia, to 31st March, 1817		3,880
		6,386
Redeemed by the branch bank at Richmond		40
		345,286
In the branch bank at Washington,		
small notes to the amount of	- - -	2,101
Other notes (including interest) \$ 103,323 67		
Deduct, estimated for interest	6,323 67	
		97,000
In the Union bank New Hampshire,		
small notes	- - -	4
		99,105
Estimated balance outstanding 1st Nov. 1820:		
In small notes	- - -	4,096
Others	- - -	23,560
		27,656
		\$ 36,680,794

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, 10th November, 1820,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

(5.)

Statement of the Stock issued under the act of Congress, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'an act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," passed on the 3d March, 1815.

Amount of claims awarded, per No. 6, of last report	\$4,282,151 12½
Amount of certificates issued per ditto	4,273,550 17½
ditto issued since	5,814 01
Total issued, - - -	4,279,364 18½
Amount of certificates to be issued,	2,786 94
	<u>4,282,151 12½</u>
Amount of certificates issued, brought down	4,279,364 18½
Amount paid in for lands, to 30th	
Sept. 1819, per statement (C) of	
last year - - - -	2,372,574 31½
Ditto, paid in since - - -	66,733 9½
Total paid in for lands to the 30th	
September, 1820 - - - -	<u>2,439,308 31</u>
Amount of sixty-six per cent. paid at the Treasury	
on \$1,731,635 69, from the 15th May, to 30th	
September, 1820 - - - -	1,142,879 55
Outstanding, 30th September, 1820: viz.	
This sum, upon which the 66 per cent. has not been	
paid - - - - -	108,420 18½
Thirty-four per cent. on \$1,731,635 69	588,756 14
	<u>697,176 32½</u>
Amount issued, as above - - -	4,279,364 18½
do. to be issued - - - -	2,786 94
Total awards - - - -	<u>\$4,282,151 12½</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 10th, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

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STATEMENT of Lands sold in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and in the Territory of Michigan, from the 1st of January, 1819, to the 31st of December following, inclusive; showing also the receipts from Individuals and payments made by Receivers during the same time, with the balances due both on 31st December, 1818, and 31st December, 1819.

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD, AFTER DEDUCTING LANDS REVERTED.				LANDS REVERTED.		IN THE HANDS OF				RECEIPTS BY RECEIVERS FOR				PAYMENTS BY RECEIVERS.				BALANCES DUE 31st DEC. 1819, FROM				TOTAL BALANCES DUE ON 31st DEC. 1819.	
							Receivers. 31st Dec. 1818.		Individuals. 31st. Dec. 1818.		Purchase money.		Forfeitures.		Into Treasury.		For expenses and repayments.		Individuals.		Receivers.			
	Acres.	100ths.	Dolls.	Cts.	Acres.	100ths.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
Marietta, - - -	4,954	10	14,013	78	979	70	25,754	07½	120,788	68½	21,482	98½	99	43	28,757	23	2,057	49	113,418	90½	16,422	34½	129,841	25½
Zanesville, - - -	33,573	50	69,376	32	800	00	17,793	86	491,247	90	119,163	99	80	00	132,776	62	3,770	37	441,540	23	410	86	441,951	09
Steubenville, - - -	13,637	23	28,878	58	476	72	17,625	49½	337,416	98½	80,930	01½	48	50	84,149	48	2,747	37	285,414	05	11,658	66	297,072	71
Wooster, - - -	11,042	38	22,200	76	712	19	9,823	51½	691,154	63½	111,296	85½	74	00	82,902	14	4,492	64½	602,132	54½	33,725	58½	635,858	12½
Chilicothe, - - -	26,082	79	53,774	14	1,563	86	26,151	62	282,866	45	70,613	04	428	10	63,167	90	2,524	13	266,455	65	31,072	63	297,528	28
Cincinnati, - - -	57,673	65	128,544	02	4,108	66	20,133	39	1,255,679	84½	191,526	52	423	00	168,502	94	6,081	91	1,193,120	34½	37,075	06	1,230,195	40½
Jeffersonville, - - -	64,932	12	129,864	44	7,025	96	5,398	07½	1,075,377	68½	175,806	04½	702	58	171,286	44	5,571	01½	1,030,133	66	4,346	66½	1,034,485	32½
Vincennes, - - -	142,602	06	285,204	12	7,929	46	56,464	17½	1,449,399	36	273,426	68	776	51	322,128	82½	6,565	33½	1,461,953	31	1,196	69½	1,463,150	00½
Shawneetown, - - -	118,933	82	239,522	09	11,545	75	25,000	80½	653,583	86½	92,597	96½	1,161	00	112,633	93	4,578	03	801,668	98½	386	81½	802,055	80
Kaskaskia, - - -	60,355	49	120,710	90	6,911	01	25,921	32	479,929	73	72,573	49½	1,603	24	40,061	74	2,681	43	529,670	37½	55,751	64½	585,422	02
Edwardsville, - - -	90,755	68	187,310	97	10,917	28	30,936	05	435,642	47	75,702	59½	1,145	72	94,257	09½	759	37½	548,396	56½	11,622	17½	560,018	74
Detroit, - - -	14,985	90	20,798	76	3,546	95	28,405	00	99,449	74	13,133	14	389	68	20,403	45	2,276	72	107,505	04	18,857	98	126,363	02
Franklin, - - -	471,460	36	1,326,290	18	48,072	16½	86,590	39	469,314	58	403,398	88	12,393	59	463,519	05	17,310	66	1,404,599	47	9,159	56	1,413,759	03
St. Louis, - - -	324,429	45½	787,543	48½	27,701	45	8,611	49½	293,428	34½	225,018	31	4,548	70	186,787	16	5,178	44	860,502	21½	41,664	20½	902,166	42
	1,435,318	53½	3,414,032	54½	132,291	15½	384,609	26½	8,135,280	27½	1,926,670	53	23,874	05	1,971,334	00½	66,594	91½	9,646,516	35	273,350	87½	9,919,867	22½

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 15th November, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner.